

JUST RECEIVED!
NEW
SUMMER HALF-HOSE.
COTTAM & Co.
5, Prader's Street.

The Hongkong Telegraph

"ODOL"
THE MEDICAL HALL,
DEUTSCHE APOTHEKE,
70, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong.

NEW SERIES No. 383 日三月廿二號光

ESTABLISHED 1881.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1896.

五時半 晴三月七英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £125,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the Rate of a per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months... 4 per cent.
" " 6 " " 3 " " 2 " "
T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1895. [53]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND \$3,575,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
A. McCONACHEE, Esq., Chairman.
ST. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, Esq., Kramer, Esq.
G. B. Dodwell, Esq., D. R. Sassoon, Esq.
M. D. Eckiel, Esq., R. Shewan, Esq.
R. M. Gray, Esq., N. A. Siebe, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:—
Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER:—
Shanghai—J. P. Wade, GARDNER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Account at the rate of a per cent.
per annum on the daily balance.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1896. [51]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposit is allowed at 3½ per
cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. [52]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—

D. Gillies, Esq. | Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
H. Stolterfoht, Esq. | Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1895. [57]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,125,000
PAID-UP £625,000

BANKERS:—
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNTS at the Rate of a per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON NEW FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 Months 4 per cent.
" " 6 " " 3 " "
" " 3 " " 2 " "
J. W. R. TAYLOR,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1895. [58]

Intimations.

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT
OF FRESH DAIRY BUTTER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The product of the PRINCE OF WALES DAIRY COMPANY, Bombay, India. This BUTTER
is guaranteed PURE and of THE FINEST QUALITY.

In 1lb., 2lb. and 4lb. TIN.

RETAIL PRICE, \$1.20, 60c. and 30c.

THE HONGKONG BUTCHERY,

CENTRAL MARKET.

J. TATAM,
PROPRIETOR. [49]

THE PHARMACY.

TANSAN, TANSAN.

This refreshing and invigorating Table Water contains 8 per cent. more IRON CARBONATE
than any Water from similar Spas.
Sales Agents for Hongkong and parts of CHINA.

FLETCHER & CO.

LAZARUS & CO.

100c.

<

upon our return I expect to receive more. Among other things Li Hung-chang has spoken to me about is the introduction of the American railway system to China. This is one of his pet schemes. My present mission is not connected with this, beyond the fact that on our return journey we expect to inspect the system thoroughly. He is very anxious to encourage American capitalists to invest in and run railroads over there. At present there are only about eighty miles of railroad in the entire country, although it is now proposed to construct a road from Shanghai to Gossan, a distance of twelve miles, with local capital. The report that concessions had been granted for a road from Peking to Hankow is absolutely without foundation, and I know that the permit which was granted to Mr. R. Jeffers was subsequently quashed. Neither is there any truth in the rumoured concession to French and German capitalists.

"And, by the way, speaking of foreigners in China, I want to congratulate you upon having the finest Consul in China. Although an Englishman myself, I must say that Mr. Jernigan more nearly approaches my ideal of what a Consul should be than any other representative of a foreign country over there. So far as his own Consuls are concerned, an Englishman has no chance at all over there, for neither they nor the Ministers will turn a hair to help him.

"But I was speaking of Li Hung-chang and the reforms he proposed to introduce upon his return to China. Among other things he intends to build up both the army and navy of China, and, furthermore, he proposes to reform the country politically. At present the various provinces in the interior are controlled by Vice-roys, who run things very much as they please, being too far away from the seat of Government to be kept in check. But Li Hung-chang intends to change all this and make these provincial Governors directly tributary to a Viceroy, thus bringing the people more closely together.

"At present he is accompanied by his son and Lord Li, his adopted son. His staff consists of at least sixty secretaries and attendants, including his pallbearers, for the report that he carries his coffin with him is perfectly correct. It is a beautiful gold-lacquered casket and cost \$7,000.

"Personally, Li Hung-chang is a giant, mentally and physically. Although 73 years of age, he is full of fire and life, and walks as erect as a young athlete. He lives a most regular life. Every morning he is up at 6 o'clock and breakfasts at 8. For four hours he works steadily, and, after a light luncheon sleeps for a couple of hours. From 3 to 6 o'clock he is again at work, and after dinner he labours until 9 o'clock, when he allows himself an hour's recreation before retiring.

"He has lost none of his power since the late war, but, on the contrary, has gained a great deal of influence, in my opinion.

"While unable to speak English, he is always accompanied by trusted interpreters, and never has any difficulty in that respect.

"But he will in all probability be here with me in August next, and then you can see for yourself what a grand old man he is."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. Lordship Dr. J. W. Carrington, C.M.G., Chief Justice)

July 2d.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCES 1877 AND 1886 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE YOKOHAMA ENGINE AND IRON WORKS, LIMITED AND REDUCED.

The Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, Limited and Reduced, petitioned for confirmation of a resolution passed by the shareholders reducing the capital of the Company from \$10,000,000, to \$5,000,000.

Hon. H. E. Pollock (instructed by Mr. Master, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the Company.

Hon. H. E. Pollock said the petition was presented to the Court on the 25th April and he applied for it to be granted and that the form of minute proposed to be registered was approved by the Court, and for directions under Rule 91 of Ordinance 30 of 1886. The application was made under Section 11 of Ordinance 1 of 1887, which was as follows:—"A Company which has passed a special resolution for reducing its capital may apply to the Court by petition for an order confirming the reduction, and on the hearing of the petition the Court, if satisfied that with respect to every creditor of this Company, who, under the provisions of this Ordinance, is entitled to object to the reduction, either his consent to the reduction has been obtained, or his debt or claim has been received as hereinbefore provided, may make an order confirming the reduction on such terms and subject to such conditions as it deems fit." The petition in the case was dated in Japan, 16th March, 1896, and signed by Mr. Lowder and Mr. Johnson, two of the directors of the Company. The petition set forth that the Company was incorporated in 1888 and the head offices were at 90, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. The capital of the Company was \$10,000,000, divided into 1,000 shares of \$10 each. This year certain resolutions were passed and confirmed empowering the reduction of the capital of the Company from \$10,000,000, divided into 1,000 shares of \$10 each, to \$5,000,000, divided into 1,000 shares of \$10 each. This reduction was to be effected by returning to the holders of 1,000 fully paid-up shares the sum of \$50 per share and by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from \$100 to \$50 each. Counsel then put in affidavits showing that the Company had no debts, with the exception of employees' current wages, and there was sufficient money in the bank to cover these liabilities. Under these circumstances he asked the Court to order the words "and reduced" to be discontinued at once.

His Lordship—I make an order confirming the reduction of the capital as set by the special resolution passed at the extraordinary meetings, and I approve the minute which has been handed to me, and I direct that the Company be at liberty to discontinue the use of the words "and reduced" from the date of this order. I further direct that notice of the registration of the order and the minute be published once in the *Hongkong Government Gazette*, once in the *Hongkong Daily Press*, and once in the *Japan Gazette*.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

July 3d.

THE PERJURY CASE.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said:—In this case the defendants were charged with perjury in an information containing two counts. The first count had reference to the first defendant alone. By this count it was charged that at the Supreme Court in Summary Jurisdiction, on the 27th May, 1896, before T. Scoville Smith, Esquire, Acting Justice of the Peace, he asked the Court to order the plaintiff to recover from Wong Ching-tong, as plaintiff in the suit, the sum of \$10,000,000, as damages, and that Wong Ching-tong, as plaintiff in the suit, did knowingly, willfully, falsely, corruptly, and maliciously swear, amongst other things, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say—"Wong Ching-tong then chopped the agreement, and that then Wong Ching-tong went away, and" that then I (that is, Wong King-tong) paid the money to Wong Wa-po; whereas in truth and in fact Wong Ching-tong did not chop any agreement and was not in fact present at any interview between Wong King-tong and Wong Wa-po on the 10th September, 1895; whereby Wong King-tong has incurred the punishment of persons committing wilful and corrupt perjury at Victoria in this colony on the 27th May, 1896. The second count had reference to the second defendant alone. It was in form and substance, *mutatis mutandis*, identical with the second count, except that the evidence stated to have been given by the second defendant with respect to the chopping of the agreement by Wong Ching-tong was somewhat more detailed. To this information the defendants or their attorneys severally pleaded "not guilty." The trial took place in this Court, with a common jury, on the 26th, 27th, and 28th days of June, 1896. I directed the jury that each of the defendants was standing his trial separately on the count which had reference to him individually, and that it was therefore competent to them, if they saw fit, to find a verdict against one of the defendants, and to acquit the other. At the same time I told the jury that, inasmuch as the evidence alleged to have been given by the defendants respectively had relation to one and the same matter and was of the same purpose and effect, it was difficult to see how that evidence could be held to be false in one case and not false in the other. In the result the jury, by a unanimous verdict, found the defendants guilty. Mr. Robinson, counsel for the defendants on the trial, thereupon moved in arrest of judgment on the following grounds:—first, that the information was bad, since two persons cannot be jointly indicted for perjury; secondly, that the information was bad, not availing the Court before which the alleged false declaration was made was of competent jurisdiction; and thirdly, that the evidence alleged to have been given by the defendants severally should have been set out in the information in the very words used by them, and not in its mere substance and effect. To take the first ground of objection, I proceed to consider whether it would avail in the English law of criminal procedure, and, if it would there avail, whether the law of the colony differs from the English law in that respect. In Archbold's *Criminal Pleading and Evidence*, 21st edition, p. 97, it is said—"Two or more cannot be jointly indicted for perjury." The authority given for the proposition is that of *R. v. Phillips*, 2 Q. B. 921. In 3 Russell on *Crimes and Misdemeanors*, 6th edition, p. 331, it is said:—"It has been held on motion in arrest of judgment that several persons cannot be joined in one indictment for perjury, the crime being in its nature several." And the same case of *R. v. Phillips*, 2 Q. B. 921, is cited. In that case it appears that six persons were indicted on one indictment for perjury, and four of them pleading they were convicted. It was then moved, in arrest of judgment, that crimes (especially perjury) were in their nature several, and that two cannot be indicted together. In giving judgment on the motion the Court of King's Bench said:—"There may be great inconveniences if this is allowed; one may be desirous to have *certiorari*, and the other not; the jury on the trial of all may apply evidence to all that is but evidence against one." The judgment was arrested. I do not find any decision impeaching the authority in this case, and, as I have already shown, it is cited as authority in the received text books. There appears, therefore, to be no doubt that the joining of two or more defendants in an indictment for perjury is under the English law a misnomer, which may be made the subject of a demurra, motion in arrest of judgment, or writ of error, or the Court will in general quash the indictment (Archbold, 77). Nor does it seem to me to make any difference of this point whether the defendants are charged together in an indictment containing two or more counts. This, then, being the state of the English law on the subject, let me inquire whether a different rule of practice prevails in this Court. Mr. Francis, who conducted the case on behalf of the Crown, stated, on the argument of the motion, that the practice of the Court had been to allow a joinder of counts in cases of this kind. I have caused the records of the Court to be searched as far back as the year 1869, and it appears that during that period there had been only two cases in which two or more persons have been charged in the same information for perjury. The later case is *R. v. Lubbi Bur and Fattah Deen*, June Sessions, 1888. In that case the defendants were charged with perjury in an information containing only one count, in fact the circumstances were the same as in the present case. Mr. Francis appeared for both defendants, and according to the Acting Chief Justice's notes objected to the defendants being joined together. The Acting Attorney-General assented to their being tried separately. They were accordingly tried, and a verdict of "not guilty" having been returned was regarded Wong Hung-yan, *not guilty* was entered on the second count relating to Ng San-tai. The case does not, in my opinion, support the position that, on a question of this kind, the practice of this Court is different from the practice of the English Courts. It remains to consider whether, independent of any course of practice, there is any local enactment making valid a joinder of defendants in one information on a charge of perjury. I am unable to discover any such enactment. At one time I was inclined to think that such a power was conferred by section 7 of the Criminal Law Procedure Ordinance, 1865, but on consideration I am not able to regard it as sufficiently clear and precise in its terms to impudently abrogate a common law rule or practice such as that under consideration.

Mr. Francis—Your Lordship does not appear to notice the case in Archbold to which I called your attention at the trial, and which seems to me to explain the case of the King against Phillips. That is the case of *R. v. Pilatina*. Mr. Francis then read portions of the judgment in the case quoted and asked to be allowed to be heard in argument on the point, which he said had been sprung upon him.

His Lordship did not think he could allow the reopening of the argument unless the case would materially affect his opinion. He then, after examining the case quoted, stated that he had studied the case in chambers, and thought it did not apply in the present instance. He could not allow further argument.

His Lordship (concluding his judgment) said:—

The conclusion at which I arrive is that the first ground of objection to the information must be decided in accordance with the principles on which it would be decided in England, and that it must therefore prevail. Under these circumstances it is unnecessary to consider the remaining grounds of objection. As a judgment of the Court according to the motion is, that judgment went on the information and conviction stayed and that the defendants be discharged.

Mr. Francis—I think that the defendant may be entitled to a trial by indictment.

His Lordship—I cannot do that. The prosecution must decide whether to go on with the case or not.

Mr. Francis—I now apply formally for a bench warrant. There will be another indictment drawn up.

His Lordship—That is a matter for the prosecution.

Mr. Francis—I am speaking for the prosecution, that we will take further proceedings, and ask for a bench warrant. If a *sella protul* had been entered and the prisoner were being discharged by proclamation, any one who had a further charge, against them would be called upon to make it. The proceeding in the Police Court still hold good.

His Lordship—I cannot make any such order. Let the prisoners be discharged.

The Court was then closed by proclamation:

THE THIRD GYMKHANA.

The following is the programme for to-morrow's Gymkhana, which commences at a quarter to five:

HALF MILE HANDICAP; first prize presented, with \$10 added; and \$20; entrance \$1, but if left to after 2 p.m. 30th June, \$3 extra.

Mr. John Peel's The Laird, 1st 21b.

Lt.-Col. The O'Gorman's Morrison, 1st 21b.

Mr. Hart Buck's Volgierge, 1st 21b.

Capt. Bursey's Baccarat, 9th 21b.

HANDICAP FOR ALL BOA-FIDE POLO PONIES; from the 1st mile Post in; 1st prize presented, with \$20; and, \$10; entrance conditions as in No. 1.

Capt. Bursey's Thistle, 1st 21b

Capt. Loveband's Arcturus, 1st 21b

Sgt.-Capt. Edye's Planet, 1st 21b

Mr. Bodin's Gibraltar, 1st 21b

Mr. Lewis's Blue Green, 1st 21b

A STERLINGCHASE; the Course to be selected by the Committee; first prize \$10; 2nd \$8; at least 5 starters or no race; entrance conditions as in No. 1.

Mr. Holland's Vapour, 1st 21b

Mr. Hart Buck's Volgierge, 1st 21b

Mr. Stern's Brav, 1st 21b

Capt. Radcliffe's Quilon, 1st 21b

LADIES' NOMINATION; the Nominees to hit a polo ball round two posts and in through the rail posts, 1st and 2nd prizes, entrance \$2.

Mr. Lewis, Mrs. Hawkin,

Mr. Whitehead, Mrs. Eccles,

Mr. Grayson, Mrs. May MacEwen,

Sgt.-Capt. Edye, Mrs. Edye,

Mr. Bodin, Mrs. Irene Johnston.

A FRIER HANDICAP FOR ALL CHINA PONIES; distance 6 furlongs; acceptances accompanied by a fee of \$3 to be sent to the Hon. Sec. at 1 p.m. by 2 p.m. Saturday, 27th June; 1st prize, \$60; 2nd, \$30; 3rd, \$10.

Mr. John Peel's The Laird, 1st 21b

Lt.-Col. The O'Gorman's Morrison, 1st 21b

Mr. Master's Red Flab, 1st 21b

Mr. Hart Buck's Volgierge, 1st 21b

Mr. Gresson's Vagabond, 1st 21b

Mr. Nurney's Armitrice, 1st 21b

Mr. Holland's Vapour, 1st 21b

Captain Loveband's Arcturus, 1st 21b

Captain Bursey's Baccarat, 1st 21b

Mr. George's Hawke, 1st 21b

Mr. Whitehead's Vicar, 1st 21b

Mr. Bodin's Gibraltar, 1st 21b

Mr. Macneasey's Presto, 1st 21b

A FRIER HANDICAP FOR ALL CHINA PONIES; distance 6 furlongs; acceptances accompanied by a fee of \$3 to be sent to the Hon. Sec. at 1 p.m. by 2 p.m. Saturday, 27th June; 1st prize, \$60; 2nd, \$30; 3rd, \$10.

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Captain Bursey's Baccarat, 1st 21b

Mr. George's Hawke, 1st 21b

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Mr. John Peel's The Laird, 1st 21b

Lt.-Col. The O'Gorman's Morrison, 1st 21b

Mr. Master's Red Flab, 1st 21b

Mr. Hart Buck's Volgierge,

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SANDAKAN AND KUDAT,

THE Steamship

"MEMNON,"

Captain B. Branch, will be despatched on

TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1896. [1075]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS,

FOR HAVRE, HAMBURG AND

LONDON.

THE Steamship

"CARMARTHENSHIRE,"

Captain Simeon, will be despatched for the

above Ports on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at

Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1896. [1075]

"WARRACK" LINE OF STEAMERS,

FOR SHANGHAI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"LENOX,"

Captain Williamson, will be despatched as above

on or about WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1896. [1075]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS,

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE,"

Captain Davis, will be despatched as above on

or about WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1896. [1075]

"MILBURN" LINE OF STEAMERS,

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"HANKOW,"

Captain Orr, will be despatched for the above

Port on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at Noon,

instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1896. [1075]

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"MASCOTTE,"

Captain Rose, will be despatched for the above

Port on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BRADLEY & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1896. [1075]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, VIA STRAITS AND USUAL PORTS OF CALL.

(Taking transhipment Cargos for GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, CONTINENTAL PORTS, RIVER PLATE, &c.)

THE Company's Steamship

"PAKLING,"

H. L. Allen, Captain, will be despatched, as

above on or about the 10th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1896. [1075]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"ACHILLES,"

Captain Harvey, will be despatched as above

on MONDAY, the 13th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1896. [1075]

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1896.

(Subject to Alteration.)

Altmore | Wednesday, ... | 13th July, ...

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO FOR UNITED STATES AND CANADA AT THROUGH RATES.

THE Steamship

"ALTMORE"

Will be despatched hence for VICTORIA, B.C.,

and PORTLAND, OREGON, via KOBE, and

YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States, Pola should be in QUADRUPPLICATE, and one

Copy, must be sent forward by the Steamer to

the care of the GENERAL FORWARDING AGENT, OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO., Portland, Oregon.

For further information as to Passage and

Freight, apply to

SHEWAN, TOWNS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1896. [1075]

JAVA, CHINA, JAPAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

UNDER MANAGEMENT OF THE

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION COMPANY

OF NETHERLANDS-INDIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS,

(Subject to Alteration.)

JAVA, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE,

AMOY, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE,

JAVA.

FROM HONGKONG.

S.S. Federation | To JAVA, ... | July,

S.S. Caspian | To JAVA, ... | August,

S.S. Germonda | To JAPAN, ... | July,

S.S. Federation | To JAPAN, ... | August,

General Agents for CHINA & JAPAN,

LAUTSI, WEIGERT & CO.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1896. [1075]

Intimations.

KOPS ALE STILL RUNNING.

14 Gold Medals Awarded in 1894 & 1895.



With apologies to 'Candy's Sons.'

BRIGHT! PURE!! SPARKLING!!! Brewed and Bittered with Hops only.

Sale Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China:

WATKINS & CO., 66, Queen's Road Central Hongkong.

WAI KIN TAI YUEN FONG (華興大達成)

EASTERN MICA WORKS.

SCORED AGAIN!

HOLDSWORTH'S MICA COMPOSITION

IS PROVED AGAIN TO BE BETTER THAN ANY OTHER.

(SEE TESTIMONIALS.)

MORE EFFICIENT NON-CONDUCTOR.

AND THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN BELL'S ASBESTOS.

DRY COMPOSITION IN 1 CWT. BAGS, F.O.B.

IN TIERCES READY FOR USE.

ONE TON COVERS 200 SQ. FEET.

"X.G."—ASBESTOS COMPOSITION DRY IN CWT. BAGS.

For further Particulars, Prices, or Estimates, apply to

C. HOLDSWORTH,
EASTERN MICA WORKS,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1896. [1075]

SOCIETE ANONYME DE TRAVAUX DYLE ET BACALAN

Capital: £ 300,000

Head Office: 13, Avenue Malakoff, Paris

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1. PARIS (ACARAN), France

2. BELGIUM (DYLE), Belgium

3. RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS, France

4. BRITISH ISLES, France

5. BELGIUM (BACALAN), Belgium

6. RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS, Belgium

7. BELGIUM (DYLE), Belgium

8. BELGIUM (BACALAN), Belgium

9. BELGIUM (DYLE), Belgium

10. BELGIUM (BACALAN), Belgium

11. BELGIUM (DYLE), Belgium

12. BELGIUM (BACALAN), Belgium

13. BELGIUM (DYLE), Belgium

14. BELGIUM (BACALAN), Belgium

15. BELGIUM (DYLE), Belgium

16. BELGIUM (BACALAN), Belgium

17. BELGIUM (DYLE), Belgium

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